NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)
JUNE 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY | MAY-JUNE, 1986 | JUNE, 1985-JUNE, 1986 |
|---|---|---|
| Total Nonag. Payroll Emp. | +20,100 | +41,600 |
| Manufacturing | +2,500 | -8,200 |
| Durable goods | +300 | -6,500 |
| Lumber & wood prod. | +100 | +400 |
| Furniture & fixtures | 0 | -400 |
| Stone, clay & glass prod. | 0 | 0 |
| Primary metal industries | 0 | -2,300 |
| Fabricated metal prod. | +100 | -100 |
| Machinery exc. electrical | -100 | -1,600 |
| Elec. & electronic equip. | -100 | -2,100 |
| Transportation equip. | +200 | -300 |
| Instru. & related prod. | 0 | +100 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. | +100 | -200 |
| Nondurable goods | +2,200 | -1,700 |
| Food & kindred prod. | +1,400 | -600 |
| Textile mill prod. | 0 | 0 |
| Apparel & textile prod. | +200 | -800 |
| Paper & allied prod. | +100 | -800 |
| Printing & publishing | 0 | +400 |
| Chemicals & allied prod. | +300 | +200 |
| Rubber & misc. plastic prod. | +200 | -100 |
| Other nondurable goods | 0 | 0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | +17,600 | +49,800 |
| Mining | +100 | 0 |
| Construction | +3,100 | +7,300 |
| Transportation & public util. | +200 | -600 |
| Railroad transportation | 0 | -900 |
| Transp. exc. railroads | +1,800 | +2,200 |
| Communications & public util. | -1,600 | -1,900 |
| Trade | +5,700 | +9,800 |
| Wholesale trade | +400 | +400 |
| Retail trade | +5,300 | +9,400 |
| Finance, insurance & real estate | +2,400 | +8,000 |
| Services | +10,200 | +21,700 |
| Government | -4,100 | +3,600 |
| Federal government | -100 | -2,700 |
| State government | -2,400 | +2,100 |
| Local government | -1,600 | +4,200 |

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)[1]
(in thousands)
JUNE 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | MARYLAND | | | BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JUNE '86 | MAY '86 | JUNE '85 | JUNE '86 | MAY '86 | JUNE '85 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1741.9 | 1724.3 | 1692.1 | 921.0 | 911.1 | 893.4 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 140.7 | 137.6 | 133.4 | 69.4 | 67.4 | 64.1 |
| Heavy construction contractors | 17.7 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 90.7 | 90.5 | 91.3 | 58.8 | 57.1 | 59.5 |
| Railroad transportation | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Transportation, except railroads | 46.5 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 27.2 | 25.5 | 26.8 |
| Trucking & warehousing | 26.9 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 12.7 |
| Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv. | 37.8 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 27.3 |
| Communication, except U.S. postal service | 23.8 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.2 |
| Electric, gas and sanitary service | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 489.0 | 483.3 | 479.2 | 251.1 | 249.0 | 247.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 104.1 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 60.3 | 60.0 | 60.7 |
| Machinery, equipment & supplies | * | * | * | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.7 |
| Petroleum & petroleum supplies | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | * | * | * |
| Retail trade | 384.9 | 379.6 | 375.5 | 190.8 | 189.0 | 186.7 |
| General merchandise stores | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 20.0 |
| Department stores | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.1 | * | * | * |
| Nonstore retailers | 4.6 | 4.7 | 8.2 | * | * | * |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 118.8 | 116.4 | 110.8 | 71.5 | 70.3 | 67.1 |
| Banking | 27.6 | 27.1 | 26.1 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.3 |
| Commercial & stock savings banks | 25.4 | 25.0 | 24.1 | * | * | * |
| Credit agencies except banks | 17.7 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Savings & loan associations | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Insurance carriers | 25.0 | 24.8 | 22.3 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 16.9 |
| Services | 503.8 | 493.6 | 482.1 | 263.0 | 260.0 | 250.8 |
| Health services | 126.9 | 125.4 | 121.9 | 76.4 | 75.2 | 72.9 |
| Private hospitals | 63.3 | 62.6 | 62.4 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.5 |
| Private educational services | 27.9 | 29.8 | 26.6 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 18.9 |
| Elementary & secondary schools | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college | 15.3 | 16.8 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 11.8 |
| Miscellaneous services | 40.8 | 40.2 | 38.7 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 17.8 |
| Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ. | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Total government | 397.0 | 401.1 | 393.4 | 207.0 | 207.1 | 204.3 |
| Total federal government | 137.7 | 137.8 | 140.4 | 55.1 | 55.1 | 55.8 |
| U. S. Dept. of Defense | 48.6 | 48.6 | 50.5 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 20.6 |
| U. S. Postal service | 16.1 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Other federal government | 73.0 | 73.1 | 75.1 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.5 |
| Total state and local government | 259.3 | 263.3 | 253.0 | 151.9 | 152.0 | 148.5 |
| Total state government | 89.4 | 91.8 | 87.3 | 65.1 | 64.4 | 62.7 |
| State hospitals | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Public universities & colleges | 26.3 | 30.0 | 26.2 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 |
| Other state government | 51.5 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 45.4 | 44.2 | 43.6 |
| Total local government | 169.9 | 171.5 | 165.7 | 86.8 | 87.6 | 85.8 |
| Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library | 101.6 | 105.2 | 99.0 | 50.6 | 52.1 | 49.4 |
| Non-education | 68.3 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 36.2 | 35.5 | 36.4 |

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JUNE 1986
MARYLAND

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JUNE '86 | MAY '86 | JUNE '85 | JUNE '86 | MAY '86 | JUNE '85 | JUNE '86 | MAY '86 | JUNE '85 |
| MANUFACTURING | $404.33 | $405.21 | $381.05 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 39.9 | $ 9.91 | $10.03 | $ 9.55 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 461.13 | 465.72 | 437.37 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 10.85 | 11.01 | 10.59 |
| Lumber and wood products | 293.28 | 293.87 | 292.40 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 43.0 | 7.05 | 7.15 | 6.80 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 325.54 | 298.56 | 300.44 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 7.94 | 7.39 | 7.31 |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 441.33 | 457.84 | 433.78 | 47.1 | 48.5 | 46.0 | 9.37 | 9.44 | 9.43 |
| Primary metal industries | 615.30 | 606.28 | 562.09 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 14.65 | 14.68 | 13.61 |
| Fabricated metal products | 380.64 | 385.84 | 388.62 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 9.15 | 9.10 | 9.08 |
| Machinery except electrical | 468.47 | 463.80 | 470.92 | 42.9 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 10.92 | 11.23 | 11.43 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 392.22 | 378.95 | 370.47 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 9.52 | 9.38 | 9.17 |
| Transportation equipment | 579.35 | 627.46 | 505.46 | 44.6 | 45.7 | 39.8 | 12.99 | 13.73 | 12.70 |
| Instruments and related products | 320.97 | 329.43 | 329.64 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 8.23 | 8.34 | 8.54 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries | 333.87 | 327.94 | 295.60 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 40.0 | 8.74 | 8.54 | 7.39 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 349.27 | 344.58 | 324.56 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 8.91 | 8.95 | 8.43 |
| Food and kindred products | 310.95 | 298.33 | 294.03 | 38.2 | 35.9 | 36.8 | 8.14 | 8.31 | 7.99 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 207.95 | 210.85 | 178.06 | 34.6 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 6.01 | 5.99 | 5.03 |
| Paper and allied products | 368.86 | 368.86 | 348.61 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 8.72 | 8.72 | 8.34 |
| Printing and publishing | 422.26 | 415.52 | 379.99 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 37.0 | 10.69 | 10.60 | 10.27 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 440.43 | 449.76 | 426.36 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 10.69 | 10.89 | 10.20 |
| Rubber and misc. plastic products | 329.28 | 310.31 | 345.58 | 42.0 | 40.3 | 43.8 | 7.84 | 7.70 | 7.89 |

Covers an estimated 136,700 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JUNE 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

| ITEM | MARYLAND | | | BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 |
| Total Initial Claims | 17,756 | 15,654 | 17,253 | 9,551 | 7,898 | 9,778 |
| Total Continued Claims | 109,499 | 122,272 | 112,614 | 68,384 | 69,872 | 66,989 |
| Total Weeks Compensated | 100,241 | 109,565 | 103,518 | 61,650 | 66,181 | 64,386 |
| Total Amount of Payments | $13,170,468 | $14,378,679 | $13,124,679 | $8,286,436 | $8,946,708 | $8,413,209 |
| Average Weekly Payment | $131.38 | $131.23 | $126.79 | $134.41 | $135.19 | $130.67 |

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

| PROGRAM | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE) | | | |
| Total Initial Claims | 289 | 291 | 239 |
| Total Continued Claims | 1,905 | 1,656 | 1,408 |
| Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX) | | | |
| Total Initial Claims | 202 | 176 | 162 |
| Total Continued Claims | 1,000 | 993 | 888 |

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA [2]
(in thousands)

JUNE 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 686.3 | 681.8 | 665.7 |
| Manufacturing | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.5 |
| Durable Goods* | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Fabricated metal products | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| Printing & publishing* | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Commercial printing | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 651.0 | 646.5 | 630.2 |
| Mining | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 61.4 | 59.9 | 56.1 |
| Heavy construction contractors | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 18.2 | 19.5 | 19.3 |
| Railroad transportation | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Transportation exc. railroads* | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 177.7 | 176.7 | 174.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 34.0 | 33.9 | 32.8 |
| Retail trade* | 143.7 | 142.8 | 141.2 |
| General merchandise stores | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.5 |
| Finance, inrurance and real estate* | 39.0 | 38.0 | 36.1 |
| Banking | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 |
| Credit agencies except banks | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Services* | 199.1 | 194.2 | 189.1 |
| Private educational services | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Total government | 155.0 | 157.6 | 155.0 |
| Total federal government | 73.7 | 73.7 | 76.3 |
| Total state & local government | 81.3 | 83.9 | 78.7 |
| Total state government | 18.6 | 20.7 | 17.9 |
| Total local government | 62.7 | 63.2 | 60.8 |

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

WESTERN MARYLAND

JUNE 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 81.1 | 81.8 | 81.7 |
| Manufacturing | 16.8 | 16.9 | 18.1 |
| Apparel & other textile products | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Printing & publishing | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Stone, clay & glass products | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Other manufacturing | 10.9 | 10.9 | 12.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 64.3 | 64.9 | 63.6 |
| Construction | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| Transportation & public utilities | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Railroad | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Transportation exc. railroads | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Communications & public utilities | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale & retail trade* | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.5 |
| General merchandise stores | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Finance, insurance & real estate* | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Banking | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Services & mining* | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.1 |
| Health services | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Social services | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Total government | 15.1 | 15.6 | 14.7 |
| Total federal government | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Total state & local government | 13.1 | 13.6 | 12.7 |
| State government | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Local government | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.2 |

[1]
The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2]
The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

BALANCE OF STATE

JUNE 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 136.5 | 128.8 | 127.6 |
| Manufacturing | 25.2 | 23.5 | 24.0 |
| Food & kindred products* | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 |
| Meat products | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Preserved fruits & vegetables | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Apparel & other textile products | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Lumber & wood products | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Printing & publishing | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Electric & electronic equipment | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Other manufacturing | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 111.3 | 105.3 | 103.6 |
| Construction | 9.6 | 9.3 | 8.2 |
| Transportation & public utilities | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| Railroad | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Transportation exc. railroads | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Communication & public utilities | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 38.4 | 34.8 | 35.6 |
| Finance, insurance & real estate* | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Banking | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Services & mining* | 28.7 | 26.4 | 25.9 |
| Health services | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| Total government | 22.5 | 23.1 | 22.6 |
| Total federal government | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Total state & local government | 16.2 | 16.8 | 16.2 |
| State government | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| Local government | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.7 |

[1]
The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2]
The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JUNE 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | JUNE 1986 | MAY 1986 | JUNE 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 465.2 | 461.5 | 459.6 |
| Manufacturing | 49.6 | 49.5 | 53.8 |
| Durable Goods* | 16.5 | 16.7 | 18.7 |
| Primary metal industries | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Fabricated metal products | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nondurable Goods* | 33.1 | 32.9 | 35.1 |
| Food & kindred products | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.0 |
| Apparel & other textile products* | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| Men's & boys' suits & coats | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Paper & allied products | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Printing & publishing* | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| Commercial printing | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Chemicals & allied products* | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 415.6 | 412.0 | 405.8 |
| Construction | 20.9 | 20.3 | 19.8 |
| Transportation & public utilities | 31.8 | 31.2 | 32.8 |
| Railroad transportation | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Transp. except railroads* | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.6 |
| Trucking & warehousing | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Commun., electric & sanitary serv.* | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.3 |
| Commun., exc. U. S. postal service | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 95.4 | 95.1 | 97.7 |
| Wholesale trade* | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.6 |
| Machinery, equipment & supplies | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Petroleum & petroleum products | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Retail trade | 66.5 | 66.3 | 68.1 |
| Finance, insurance & real estate* | 44.5 | 44.0 | 42.5 |
| Banking | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Credit agencies & other banks | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Insurance carriers | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.1 |
| Services & mining* | 131.7 | 131.4 | 125.4 |
| Health services | 42.7 | 42.0 | 40.8 |
| Legal services | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Educational services | 14.9 | 15.8 | 13.9 |
| Social services | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Misc. services* | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Engineering & architectural serv. | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Total government | 91.3 | 90.0 | 87.6 |
| Total federal government | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.9 |
| Total state & local government | 75.3 | 74.0 | 71.7 |
| Total state government | 38.7 | 37.5 | 35.7 |
| Total local government | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.0 |

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

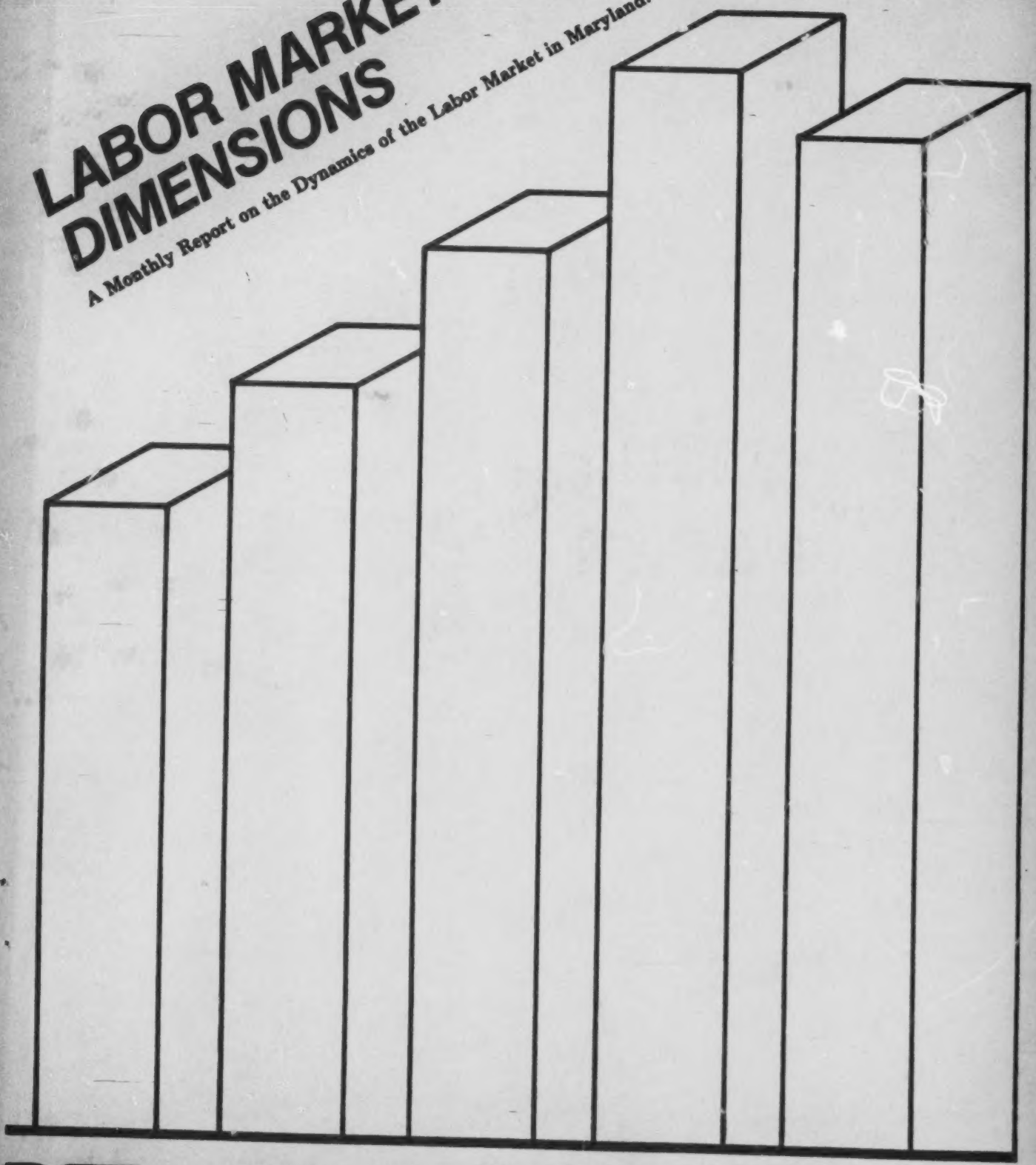
DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

9/8/86 S3616-1A

JULY, 1986

# LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.

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R. Malcolm-Rodgers
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

# MARYLAND
# LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1986

## Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

### Unemployment Increased to 4.2 Percent in July

Maryland's unemployment rate increased by an unusually large amount between June and July, rising from 3.9 to 4.2 percent. Normally, the July rate shows little change from June. For the last four years, unemployment showed no change during July. Only in 1976 during a recessionary period did it increase noticeably.

### School Employees Laid Off For Summer

Unemployment increased by an estimated 8,310 persons during July to a total of 100,168 as school employees and school bus drivers were laid off for the summer; as unpaid vacations were scheduled especially in the manufacturing industries of apparel and textiles, rubber and plastics, and nonelectrical machinery; and as staffs were reduced in retail trade, trucking, water transportation services, and hospitals. The unemployment volume was at its lowest level for a July since 1974.

Of the claims filed for unemployment insurance during this July, 26.1 percent were in manufacturing, 22.8 percent in trade, 21.6 percent in services (especially business services), and 14.1 percent in construction. Claimants represented 35.5 percent of the total July unemployment.

### Summer Workers Swelled Labor Force

Meanwhile, the civilian labor force continued to expand, growing by an estimated 34,621 persons during July to reach an all-time record of 2,394,767 persons. Students and other summer workers still were entering the labor market in search of employment.

Employment also hit a new record during July. It increased by 26,311 persons from June to total 2,294,599. Outnumbering the previously mentioned layoffs for July was the hiring of summer workers in construction, agriculture, finance/insurance/real estate, membership organizations, and federal and local government. Other hiring was noted in wholesale trade and business services.

Labor market trends during this July in both employment and unemployment were more substantial than those noted a year ago. Since last July, the labor force had grown by an estimated 108,062 persons, with gains of 109,459 employed persons far exceeding unemployment losses of 1,397.

### Rate Lowest for July Since 1970

The July unemployment rate of 4.2 percent marked the lowest level for a July since 1970. Last July unemployment was somewhat higher at 4.4 percent. In May and June unemployment fell below 4 percent. Unemployment last fell below 4 percent in May, 1974. A slight decrease in unemployment is anticipated for August.

### Nation's Unemployment Rate Exceeded Maryland's

As usual, the nation's unemployment rate greatly exceeded Maryland's, amounting to a gap of 2.8 percentage points in July. The U.S. rate did decrease during July to 7.0 percent from June's 7.3 percent. Last July the national rate was higher at 7.4 percent.

In June only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland--Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Unemployment ranged from 3.2 percent in New Hampshire to 13.6 percent in Louisiana.

### Increased Unemployment Pervasive in Maryland's Counties

Among Maryland's counties, increased unemployment rates were pervasive during July, except for a decrease in Calvert County and no change in Prince George's County and Baltimore City. No county had unemployment higher than 10 percent for July; while Howard, Calvert,

Charles, Montgomery, and Worcester enjoyed less than 3 percent. In January, 1986, Worcester County's rate of 14.6 percent was the highest rate statewide. Unemployment ranged during July from 2.4 percent in Charles and Montgomery to 9.8 percent in Garrett County.

Unemployment increased most significantly during July on the Eastern Shore. The Balance of State's rate, which included the Shore, jumped from 4.2 percent in June to 5.5 percent in July. Most sizable were seasonal gains in the rates for Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, and Talbot counties. Cecil County was affected when car plants in Delaware laid off for model changeovers.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment rose from 4.5 percent in June to 4.7 percent in July. Eighty-two percent of the nation's metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than Baltimore in June. Layoffs in food processing raised Queen Anne's County's rate from 4.2 to 5.4 percent. Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area advanced from 2.7 to 2.9 percent. Manufacturing layoffs increased Frederick County's rate from 2.7 to 4.4 percent. Western Maryland's rate increased from 6.7 to 7.2 percent.

# Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

## New Record Hit in Employment

Maryland's nonagricultural wage and salary employment hit a new record during July of an estimated 1,951,800 jobs. Employment had increased without pause since February, adding 82,500 jobs by July. Growth did slow greatly in July, when only 900 jobs were added. The spring and summer expansion was more extensive last year, when 98,100 jobs were gained during that five-month period including 2,200 in July alone.

## Services Leads in Employment Growth

Since July, 1985, employment had swelled by 38,400 jobs. Hiring was concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries. Services expanded by 27,300 jobs over the year, construction by 10,100, trade by 8,400, finance/insurance/real estate by 8,000, transportation by 2,200, and state government by only 400. Meanwhile, manufacturing lost 9,100 jobs over the year, federal government 4,200, and local government 3,600. Out of the 17 reported manufacturing categories, 11 had decreased since last July, 2 stayed the same, and only 4 increased. No manufacturing industry can now be classified as a growth industry. The weakest declining industry was the high tech category of electric and electronic equipment, down by 2,400 jobs. Nonelectrical machinery was down by 2,200 jobs and primary metals by 1,800.

The SERVICES industry added 8,200 jobs between July and July. Hiring was greatest in business services and membership organizations. These increases outpaced layoffs of 1,300 at hospitals and 300 in private education. Between January and July, services grew by 41,400 jobs. Last year during that period a lesser 35,100 jobs were added. The hiring during last July also was lesser than this year at 3,000.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE increased by 1,200 jobs during July, with the hiring of summer workers scattered throughout this industry. Included were the increases of 300 jobs each in banking and insurance. Last July, the hiring was equivalent.

Summer hiring also acted to boost FEDERAL GOVERNMENT by 1,100 jobs during July. Last July the seasonal hiring amounted to a far greater 2,900.

CONSTRUCTION grew by 3,200 jobs during July, influenced by better business conditions and fair weather. Hiring was concentrated among special trade contractors. Since February, jobs had swelled by 24,200. During last July a far lesser 700 jobs were gained, as part of the slower hiring of 21,100 between February and July.

The end of the school term caused employment at STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT to decrease by 10,400 jobs during July, with 20,100 persons laid off at local boards of education, community colleges, and public colleges and universities. This overwhelmed the summer hiring of 9,600 workers by city and county governments. The education layoffs began in June, when 7,300 workers lost their jobs.

However, state agencies hired 1,100 workers during June and localities 1,800. State and local government reduced its employment by 14,800 between May and July, more excessive than the two-month loss of 6,100 jobs a year ago. Last summer the seasonal layoffs in education were less extensive, the hiring by state agencies was similar, and the hiring by local agencies was slower.

MANUFACTURING employment has been highly erratic in its long-term downward trend. Jobs fell by 1,000 in May, rose by 2,100 in June, then fell again by 2,400 in July. Since the end of 1985, manufacturing jobs had fallen by 6,300. The July manufacturing total of 208,100 jobs represented the lowest total since February, 1983.

Layoffs and plant shutdowns for unpaid vacations were pervasive in manufacturing during this July. The rubber and plastics industry dropped by 600 jobs, apparel and textiles by 500, chemicals by 400, preserved fruits and vegetables and electric and electronic equipment by 300 each, and paper and nonelectrical machinery by 200 each. More business did expand jobs in ship and boat building and repair by 300 during July.

Employment in the TRANSPORTATION industry dropped by 1,600 jobs during July. Seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers accounted for the bulk of the decline, with other losses in trucking and water transportation. Last July a similar 1,800 jobs were lost. Transportation jobs had steadily expanded by 3,300 between this February and June, with 2,200 of that gain coming in the trucking industry.

TRADE declined by an overall 100 jobs during July, as wholesale trade increased by 800 jobs while retail trade decreased by 900. Last July also, little movement was seen in trade employment, with jobs decreasing by 400. Trade employment had been steadily expanding this year, growing 24,000 jobs between February and June. During that period in 1985, a greater 27,200 jobs were gained.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, employment grew by 4,500 jobs between June and July and by 17,500 from July, 1985. The area's total of 1,056,900 jobs for July represented 54.2 percent of employment statewide.

## Hours and Earnings

Between June and July, average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries increased by $1.68 to $404.61. Average hourly earnings rose by 14 cents to $10.04; however, average workweeks shortened by 0.4 hours to 40.3. In 12 out of the 16 reported manufacturing categories, hourly earnings increased by at least 5 cents over the month, as lower paid workers were laid off and both paid and unpaid vacations were scheduled. Incentive pay increased and more overtime was worked in a few industries. Earnings increased the most, by 45 cents, in the transportation equipment industry, spurred by better business conditions. Six industries experienced notably shorter workweeks in that period of vacations and slow business. In nonelectrical machinery, workweeks shortened by 2.7 hours during July. Three industries registered longer workweeks during July--furniture and fixtures, transportation equipment, and apparel and textiles. Average workweeks ranged during July from 37.2 in apparel and textiles to 47.1 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.27 in apparel and textiles to $14.93 in primary metals. Since July, 1985, average workweeks in manufacturing had increased slightly by 0.2 hours, while average weekly earnings increased by $13.63 or 3.5 percent.

## Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims filed in July, 1986 were up 18.0 percent from the total filed the previous month. Layoffs in the industries of health services, apparel, machinery, except electrical, and electrical equipment were responsible for the increase. Continued claims increased 18.0 percent, weeks compensated rose 20.1 percent, and the amount of payments increased 20.6 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $131.95.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims increased 34.9 percent and continued claims rose 12.4 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims increased 15.3 percent and continued claims rose 11.1 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased 15.2 percent, continued claims went up 6.8 percent, weeks compensated rose 15.9 percent, and the amount of payments increased 15.5 percent. The average weekly check declined less than one percent to $133.87.

## Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the national CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for all items reached 328.0 in July, increasing very slightly from June and rising by only 1.6 percent from July, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods and services costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.80. Prices of food and beverages were inflated by 0.9 percent from July and by 3.5 percent from last July, to attain an index of 312.2.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, consumer prices were indexed at 330.2 for July, up by 0.3 percent from May and by 1.9 percent from a year ago. The area's food and beverage prices, indexed at 318.0, had risen by 1.8 percent over two months and by 4.3 percent over the year.

## Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COVERED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW OF MARYLAND, 4TH QUARTER, 1985

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COVERED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW OF MARYLAND, 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JULY, 1986

| AREA | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | EMPLOYMENT | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JULY | JUNE** | JULY | JUNE** | JULY | JUNE** | JULY | JUNE** | JULY '85 |
| MARYLAND | 2,394,767 | 2,360,146 | 2,294,599 | 2,268,288 | 100,168 | 91,858 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA | 1,166,852 | 1,144,290 | 1,111,873 | 1,092,474 | 54,979 | 51,816 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| BALTIMORE CITY | 403,203 | 396,070 | 378,225 | 371,626 | 24,978 | 24,444 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| ANNE ARUNDEL | 199,585 | 195,536 | 192,654 | 189,293 | 6,931 | 6,243 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| BALTIMORE | 348,384 | 341,849 | 333,394 | 327,577 | 14,990 | 14,272 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| CARROLL | 53,713 | 52,605 | 51,899 | 50,993 | 1,814 | 1,612 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| HARFORD | 78,447 | 76,560 | 74,763 | 73,459 | 3,684 | 3,101 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| HOWARD | 69,017 | 67,600 | 67,218 | 66,046 | 1,799 | 1,554 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| QUEEN ANNE'S | 14,502 | 14,069 | 13,719 | 13,480 | 783 | 589 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| D. C. AREA | 923,905 | 918,999 | 897,037 | 893,783 | 26,868 | 25,216 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| CALVERT | 23,449 | 23,414 | 22,805 | 22,723 | 644 | 691 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| CHARLES | 48,682 | 48,464 | 47,502 | 47,329 | 1,180 | 1,135 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| FREDERICK | 75,326 | 73,744 | 72,025 | 71,764 | 3,301 | 1,980 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| MONTGOMERY | 371,232 | 369,721 | 362,389 | 361,074 | 8,843 | 8,647 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| PRINCE GEORGE'S | 405,215 | 403,656 | 392,316 | 390,893 | 12,899 | 12,763 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| WESTERN MARYLAND | 97,816 | 95,418 | 90,814 | 89,002 | 7,002 | 6,416 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.9 |
| ALLEGANY | 31,330 | 31,188 | 28,812 | 28,864 | 2,518 | 2,324 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.3 |
| GARRETT | 12,290 | 11,741 | 11,090 | 10,683 | 1,200 | 1,058 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| WASHINGTON | 54,196 | 52,489 | 50,912 | 49,455 | 3,284 | 3,034 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.4 |
| BALANCE OF STATE | 206,194 | 201,438 | 194,875 | 193,028 | 11,319 | 8,410 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| CAROLINE | 13,668 | 13,358 | 12,711 | 12,709 | 957 | 649 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| CECIL | 35,723 | 34,356 | 32,534 | 32,464 | 3,189 | 1,892 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| DORCHESTER | 17,755 | 17,507 | 16,381 | 16,444 | 1,374 | 1,063 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 8.5 |
| KENT | 9,367 | 9,402 | 8,905 | 9,074 | 462 | 328 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 6.3 |
| ST. MARY'S | 34,604 | 33,642 | 33,505 | 32,590 | 1,099 | 1,052 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| SOMERSET | 11,557 | 11,481 | 10,738 | 10,757 | 819 | 724 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 9.4 |
| TALBOT | 16,903 | 16,628 | 15,993 | 16,219 | 910 | 409 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| WICOMICO | 39,556 | 39,562 | 37,829 | 37,964 | 1,727 | 1,598 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| WORCESTER | 27,061 | 25,502 | 26,279 | 24,807 | 782 | 695 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| [2] UNITED STATES | 120,303,000 | 119,644,000 | 111,832,000 | 110,869,000 | 8,471,000 | 8,775,000 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 |

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | MARYLAND | | | BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JULY '86 | JUNE '86 | JULY '85 | JULY '86 | JUNE '86 | JULY '85 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1951.8 | 1950.9 | 1913.4 | 1056.9 | 1052.4 | 1039.4 |
| Manufacturing | 208.1 | 210.5 | 217.2 | 131.0 | 131.9 | 139.9 |
| Durable Goods | 109.6 | 109.8 | 116.0 | 74.6 | 74.5 | 80.8 |
| Lumber and wood products | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | * | * | * |
| Millwk., plywd., & structural members | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | * | * | * |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | * | * | * |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Concrete, gypsum & plastic products | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | * | * | * |
| Primary metal industries | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 14.2 |
| Blast furnace and basic steel products | 11.1 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Fabricated struc. metal products | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 15.6 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 10.8 |
| General industrial machinery | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 38.1 | 38.4 | 40.5 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 28.1 |
| Communication equipment | 27.2 | 27.2 | 28.3 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 20.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 14.1 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 |
| Ship and boat building and repair | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | * | * | * |
| Nondurable Goods | 98.5 | 100.7 | 101.2 | 56.4 | 57.4 | 59.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 27.2 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 13.8 |
| Meat products | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.5 | * | * | * |
| Preserved fruits and vegetables | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | * | * | * |
| Beverages | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Textile mill products | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | * | * | * |
| Apparel and other textile products | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | * | * | * |
| Paper and allied products | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Printing and publishing | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.3 |
| Newspapers | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | * | * | * |
| Books | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | * | * | * |
| Commercial printing | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods | * | * | * | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Rubber and misc. plastic products | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Misc. plastic products | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Petroleum/coal & leather products | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | * | * | * |

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

[1]

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

(in thousands)

JULY 1986

| MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING | MARYLAND | | | BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JULY '86 | JUNE '86 | JULY '85 | JULY '86 | JUNE '86 | JULY '85 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1743.7 | 1740.4 | 1696.2 | 925.9 | 920.5 | 899.5 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 144.2 | 141.0 | 134.1 | 71.1 | 69.5 | 65.0 |
| Heavy construction contractors | 18.2 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 90.4 | 90.3 | 89.3 | 57.2 | 58.5 | 57.6 |
| Railroad transportation | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Transportation, except railroads | 44.7 | 46.3 | 42.5 | 25.6 | 27.1 | 25.1 |
| Trucking & warehousing | 26.7 | 26.9 | 24.7 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 12.4 |
| Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv. | 39.6 | 37.9 | 39.8 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 27.3 |
| Communication, except U.S. postal service | 24.9 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 17.3 |
| Electric, gas and sanitary service | 14.7 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 487.2 | 487.3 | 478.8 | 249.0 | 249.8 | 246.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 104.8 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 60.8 | 60.1 | 60.6 |
| Machinery, equipment & supplies | * | * | * | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Petroleum & petroleum supplies | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | * | * | * |
| Retail trade | 382.4 | 383.3 | 375.1 | 188.2 | 189.7 | 186.3 |
| General merchandise stores | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.3 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 19.9 |
| Department stores | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.5 | * | * | * |
| Nonstore retailers | 4.4 | 4.6 | 7.9 | * | * | * |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 120.0 | 118.8 | 112.0 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 68.0 |
| Banking | 27.9 | 27.6 | 26.4 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.6 |
| Commercial & stock savings banks | 25.7 | 25.4 | 24.4 | * | * | * |
| Credit agencies except banks | 17.8 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 |
| Savings & loan associations | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Insurance carriers | 25.3 | 25.0 | 22.4 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 17.1 |
| Services | 512.4 | 504.2 | 485.1 | 269.8 | 264.3 | 252.2 |
| Health services | 126.8 | 127.8 | 122.4 | 75.8 | 77.1 | 73.2 |
| Private hospitals | 62.8 | 64.1 | 62.5 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 40.6 |
| Private educational services | 27.6 | 27.9 | 25.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 18.4 |
| Elementary & secondary schools | 9.5 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college | 15.2 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 11.8 |
| Miscellaneous services | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.1 |
| Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ. | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Total government | 387.6 | 396.9 | 395.0 | 206.4 | 206.7 | 209.6 |
| Total federal government | 139.1 | 138.0 | 143.3 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 57.7 |
| U. S. Dept. of Defense | 48.7 | 48.6 | 51.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.8 |
| U. S. Postal service | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 |
| Other federal government | 74.1 | 73.2 | 77.3 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 29.0 |
| Total state and local government | 248.5 | 258.9 | 251.7 | 150.7 | 151.5 | 151.9 |
| Total state government | 83.8 | 89.2 | 83.4 | 63.2 | 64.8 | 61.9 |
| State hospitals | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Public universities & colleges | 20.8 | 26.3 | 21.9 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 9.2 |
| Other state government | 51.4 | 51.3 | 49.9 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 44.0 |
| Total local government | 164.7 | 169.7 | 168.3 | 87.5 | 86.7 | 90.0 |
| Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library | 87.0 | 101.6 | 92.5 | 45.2 | 50.5 | 46.1 |
| Non-education | 77.7 | 68.1 | 75.8 | 42.3 | 36.2 | 43.9 |

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.